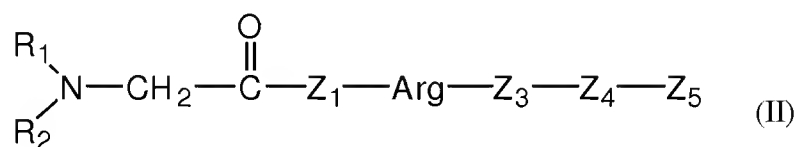


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1.-16. (Cancelled).

17. (New) A method for treating shock comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a peptide of Formula II



wherein:

R₁ and R₂ being equal or different denote hydrogen, a saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon comprising from 1 to 10 carbon atoms;

Z₁ denotes a histidine residue;

Arg denotes an arginine residue;

Z₃ denotes a proline or valine residue;

Z₄ denotes a leucine or valine residue; and

Z₅ denotes a peptide derived from the B β chain of the fibrin, which peptide has the biological property of matching the inducible VE-cadherin binding motif on the B β -chain (i.e. B β ₁₅₋₄₂) of human fibrin.

18. (New) A method according to claim 17, wherein the saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon in the meaning of R₁ and R₂ comprises 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

19. (New) A method according to any one of claims 17, wherein Z₅ is a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence:

Asp-Lys-Lys-Arg-Glu-Glu-Ala-Pro-Ser-Leu-Arg-Pro-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ile-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Tyr-Arg;

Z₁ denotes a histidine residue;

Arg denotes an arginine residue;

Z₃ denotes a proline residue; and

Z₄ denotes a leucine residue.

20. (New) A method according to any one of claims 18, wherein Z₅ is a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence:

Asp-Lys-Lys-Arg-Glu-Glu-Ala-Pro-Ser-Leu-Arg-Pro-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ile-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Tyr-Arg;

Z₁ denotes a histidine residue;

Arg denotes an arginine residue;

Z₃ denotes a proline residue; and

Z₄ denotes a leucine residue.

21. (New) A method for treating shock comprising administering to a subject in need of such treatment an effective amount of a peptide having the N-terminal sequence:

Gly-His-Arg-Pro-Leu-Asp-Lys-Lys-Arg-Glu-Glu-Ala-Pro-Ser-Leu-Arg-Pro-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ile-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Tyr-Arg;

which peptide has the biological property of matching the inducible VE-cadherin binding motif on the B β -chain (i.e. B β ₁₅₋₄₂) of human fibrin.

22. (New) The method according to claim 21, wherein the peptide is of formula:

Gly-His-Arg-Pro-Leu-Asp-Lys-Lys-Arg-Glu-Glu-Ala-Pro-Ser-Leu-Arg-Pro-Ala-Pro-Pro-Pro-Ile-Ser-Gly-Gly-Gly-Tyr-Arg.

23. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the shock is associated with one or more out of the group comprising bacterial toxins, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, necrotizing fasciitis, haemorrhagic shock following viral infection, in particular caused by filovirus, arenaviridae, bunyaviridae, flavivirus, dengue, acute hemorrhagic respiratory failure caused by infectious agents or autoimmune diseases, organ failure after organ injury, in particular through myocardial infarction, vascular surgery, clamping of organs, haemorrhagic shock, lung infarction, liver infarction, gut infarction, surgical procedures and stroke, and organ dysfunction of grafted organs.

24. (New) The method of claim 18, wherein the shock is associated with one or more out of the group comprising bacterial toxins, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, necrotizing fasciitis, haemorrhagic shock following viral infection, in particular caused by filovirus, arenaviridae, bunyaviridae, flavivirus, dengue, acute hemorrhagic respiratory failure caused by infectious agents or autoimmune diseases, organ failure after organ injury, in particular through myocardial infarction, vascular surgery, clamping of organs, haemorrhagic shock, lung infarction,

liver infarction, gut infarction, surgical procedures and stroke, and organ dysfunction of grafted organs.

25. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the shock is associated with one or more out of the group comprising bacterial toxins, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, necrotizing fasciitis, haemorrhagic shock following viral infection, in particular caused by filovirus, arenaviridae, bunyaviridae, flavivirus, dengue, acute hemorrhagic respiratory failure caused by infectioius agents or autoimmune diseases, organ failure after organ injury, in particular through myocardial infarction, vascular surgery, clamping of organs, haemorrhagic shock, lung infarction, liver infarction, gut infarction, surgical procedures and stroke, and organ dysfunction of grafted organs.

26. (New) The method of claim 20, wherein the shock is associated with one or more out of the group comprising bacterial toxins, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, necrotizing fasciitis, haemorrhagic shock following viral infection, in particular caused by filovirus, arenaviridae, bunyaviridae, flavivirus, dengue, acute hemorrhagic respiratory failure caused by infectioius agents or autoimmune diseases, organ failure after organ injury, in particular through myocardial infarction, vascular surgery, clamping of organs, haemorrhagic shock, lung infarction, liver infarction, gut infarction, surgical procedures and stroke, and organ dysfunction of grafted organs.

27. (New) The method of claim 21, wherein the shock is associated with one or more out of the group comprising bacterial toxins, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, necrotizing fasciitis, haemorrhagic shock following viral infection, in particular caused by filovirus, arenaviridae, bunyaviridae, flavivirus, dengue, acute hemorrhagic respiratory failure caused by infectioius agents or autoimmune diseases, organ failure after organ injury, in particular through myocardial infarction, vascular surgery, clamping of organs, haemorrhagic shock, lung infarction, liver infarction, gut infarction, surgical procedures and stroke, and organ dysfunction of grafted organs.

28. (New) The method of claim 22, wherein the shock is associated with one or more out of the group comprising bacterial toxins, disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, necrotizing fasciitis, haemorrhagic shock following viral infection, in particular caused by filovirus, arenaviridae, bunyaviridae, flavivirus, dengue, acute hemorrhagic respiratory failure caused by infectioius agents or autoimmune diseases, organ failure after organ injury, in particular through myocardial infarction, vascular surgery, clamping of organs, haemorrhagic shock, lung infarction,

liver infarction, gut infarction, surgical procedures and stroke, and organ dysfunction of grafted organs.